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ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Bason of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, & Co. which the said Still refuses to admit to record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 1802.

ON the 28th day of April last, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of trust on some property to secure the payment of a debt due by me to Messrs. Richard S. Hickley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz:—1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton also applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-House, on the basin of the canal, alluded to by Mr. William Moncure, the trustee; my reply was that I would not, nor never would, and gave him my reasons at that time. This conversation passed in the presence of respectable testimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on, between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myself; Mr. W. went to his room and filled up the blanks, it being late at night and in the hurry of business I signed the deeds without minutely examining them, having full confidence in Mr. W. that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on.—My refusing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witnesses to sign, but that, the Lumber-House was inserted contrary to my knowledge, instead of the 1000 acres of land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time last spring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my presence, to give him a deed of trust on his Brick Lumber-House on the basin of the canal, which Mr. Still positively refused, in consequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of trust that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-house.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

UNPLEASANT as it may be to appear in public through the medium of a newspaper, I deem it not improper, for the information of those who are unacquainted with Mr. B. STILL, to make a short statement of *facts* relative to his publication of the 18th instant—those who *know* him, need none.

After various and repeated applications from early in March last, to the middle of April, for payment of a large sum of money advanced for Mr. Still by our house,* for accommodation acceptances for his amount, and without the most gloomy prospects of succeeding in them—I proposed to Mr. S. he should give me either *personal* or *real security*, for one half of the debt, offering him twelve months time on any such sum he would thus secure me in. After much delay and hesitation, he named the lands as mentioned by him, and some others in Harrison county—On viewing the title papers for the land on Sandy River, and in Harrison, I refused positively to have any thing to do with them; but insisted on security on the lumber house on the Basin, and one occupied by Mr. Tucker. The latter he disavowed any interest in, and made objections to the other on account of not having a title—these I evaded, replying I was satisfied with his title, and continued my applications with some threats, when after many pitiful subterfuges, and endeavors to amuse me with property of no value, he assented to my request, and produced me the necessary papers, from which I filled up three separate deeds of trust (one for each property) and presented them to him about 3 o'clock in the evening for his perusal, and called about 8 of the same evening to have them executed, which he did (after many objections to the drafting, &c.) in presence of two witnesses, no more being convenient; and, he requesting the matter should remain between *us*, I retired, not doubting but he would go into court, and permit them to be recorded when called on; nor did he ever object, although frequently spoken of between us for near two months. With this statement of facts, I shall take my leave of Mr. Still, and the subject—leaving those who may choose to read them, to draw their own conclusions—not doubting but a court of equity will compel him to do that, which any man of reputation would blush at the refusal of.

S. B. WIGGINTON.

23d September, 1802.

* *R. S. Hackley & Co.*

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,

Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the English Language grammatically, also Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to such a person. A married man, with a small family, will be preferred.

Harry Heth.

Blackheath Coal Pitts, near Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802. tf

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONTINUED.)

It is fortunately in my power to supply some of these deficiencies; I am as well acquainted with the state in which the business of the treasury was left, at the close of the year 1800, as any committee of congress can possibly be. The accounts to which the committee refer, as those of *subordinate agents*, and which are described by a form of expression, which may lead the public to consider them as mere *agents of the executive departments*, appointed to receive and disburse the compensation of the civil list are, in fact, the *marshals of districts*; officers of the government of the United States of high rank, and great responsibility; whose duties are, indeed, attended with much risk to their estates, but who give bonds to indemnify the public and individuals.

The monies, which the marshals receive out of the funds, appropriated for the civil list, are chiefly for the compensations of jurors and witnesses, the contingent expences of courts, and the custody of prisoners. The expenditures are made in small sums, and to a great number of individuals. In proportion to their amount, they perhaps comprise a more tedious detail, than any other accounts. It is a fact, which I well know, and which cannot be disputed, that this class of accounts has, in general, been rendered with punctuality. In a few instances, have monies been paid under *special circumstances*, chiefly for expences occasioned by insurrections, and to jurors and witnesses which the officers of the treasury have not considered themselves authorized to allow. One case, at least, of this description, is well known to the legislature. The questions, which have arisen, are in respect to sums of inconsiderable amount, and they are only evidence of a diversity of opinion, which in all human affairs is unavoidable. I am certain, that, if every real question, in relation to the expences of the civil list, shall be decided against the claimants, and if they, and their sureties, prove insolvent, suppositions, which can never be realized, that the public loss, on the score of civil list expences, can never exceed a few thousand dollars. I have examined statements, and am unable to discover, and therefore do not believe, that, in the payment of the compensations and salaries of the members of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, *of every grade from the establishment of the government*, the public have sustained a loss of a single dollar. If, in particular instances, any of the marshals are found to be delinquent, the cases ought to be specified; the penalties of the law ought to pursue such offenders. I do not mean to be the advocate of delinquency, but merely to dispel the obscurity with which the report of the committee has surrounded transactions, which have been conducted with fidelity, regularity and success.

5th. The next subject to which the committee have directed their attention, relates to the expenditures "incident to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

It is truly stated in the report, that monies for defraying the expences of intercourse with foreign nations, were, "till lately, paid to the secretary of state, who used to disburse the same." From the letter of Mr. Gallatin, it appears, "that the secretary of state *no longer receives any money*;" that the sums required for this part of the public service, are paid immediately at the treasury to the agents, or other individuals, to whom they were formerly advanced by him, and these are at once charged, and *made accountable to the treasury*." That "those agents are principally the purveyors of public supplies at Philadelphia, and bankers in England and Holland."

An obvious question arises: What consequences are expected from this deviation from a practice commenced when Mr. Jefferson was secretary of state, and continued to the æra of the present administration? The only answer which can be given involves a dilemma which cannot recommend the new practice. Either the requisitions of the secretary of state are *imperative*, or they *are not*. If they are *imperative*, if the secretary of state can *designate the agent* who is to be the receiver, and *and the sum to be advanced*; if he is, moreover, competent to direct the mode of *applying the money, after the advance has been made*; if the treasury, as formerly, are merely to judge whether there exists an *appropriation by law*, and afterwards to *adjust the accounts of the secretary of state*; then the new practice is a mere change of *form*, without any *real object or effect*, except that of obliging the officers of the treasury, *to perform the duty of clerks of the department of state*. On the other hand, if the secretary of the treasury is to *designate the agents*, judge of the *expediency* of making advances, or, in any manner, to direct the *subsequent application* of the money, so as to *except the secretary of state from responsibility*, then the secretary of the treasury has, indeed acquired *a new and solid addition of power and influence* in the government, at *the expense of a co-ordinate department*. Upon either supposition, it may be doubted, whether the innovation does not tend to *confound authorities*, between which there ought to be preserved a *clear and visible distinction*.

The committee proceed to observe, that "the accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall, and Madison, who have, at various periods," been secretaries of state, "have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A suit, not yet decided, has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and twenty cents, *erroneously* paid by him, for the freight of a vessel *supposed* to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli; and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance, made to Samuel Hodgdon, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive—Both these sums, it is believed, may and will be recovered from the persons, to whom they were respectively advanced. But the *principal reason*, which appears to have prevented an ultimate settlement with him, arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money, drawn by him from the treasury, to the *specific objects*, for which it was appropriated by law. For the extent and result of this *misapplication*, the committee refer to the statement marked (C), accompanying the communication of the secretary of the treasury, under date of the 2d of March. From this statement, it appears, that Mr. Pickering drew from the treasury, under the appropriations made for defraying the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations; for negociating treaties with the Barbary powers, and for the contingent expences of government—the sum of *sixty three thousand nine hundred and ninety nine dollars and fifty seven cents*, more than he applied to those several objects, *which, together with the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty eight dollars and fifty four cents*, gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange, for the use of the government, *form an aggregate of seventy eight thousand five hundred and eighty eight dollars and eleven cents*. The same statement (C) will shew, that the whole of this sum was expended by him, on objects of a public nature, (*as far as the committee can ascertain the fact*); but this expenditure having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the *misapplication* of the money has prevented the comptroller of the treasury from settling his accounts."

With a view to a due explanation of the true state of Mr. Pickering's accounts, I deem it proper to transcribe the observations of Mr. Gallatin upon the accounts of the several secretaries of state that they may be more conveniently *compared* with those of the committee. It is, however, proper to premise, that the diversity between the two representations respecting the accounts of Mr. Marshall, is to be attributed to a settlement, subsequent to the date of Mr. Gallatin's letter on the 2d of March, and prior to the report of the committee on the 29th of April, 180.

"In relation to the accounts under the control of the department of state, those of Mr. Jefferson have been settled since the 31st of December, in the year 1793, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Randolph have been adjusted, and a suit instituted ever since the year 1797, for a balance of about 51,000 dollars, *which, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the Comptroller, to bring it to issue, has not yet been decided. The difficulty to recover balances, due to the United States, being one of the great impediments to the public service, extracts of the correspondence of the district attorney of Virginia, on that subject, marked (B) are annexed.* The accounts of Mr. Marshall have been rendered, but are not settled. Those of the present secretary of state, for the short time, during which he received public monies, are settled, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Pickering have been rendered, and *his general account has been stated by the auditor. By this it appears that with the exception of two items, suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties, he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to shew, that the whole has been applied for public purposes.* But as he has only designated the persons to whom the monies were advanced by him, without specifying, under their respective appropriations, the objects for which they were thus advanced, it is not practicable to state, with precision, how much has been paid by him under each *distinct head* of expenditure. It is, however, evident from the account itself, and from a sketch stated by Mr. Kimball, late clerk in his department, that, although he drew the monies from the treasury, under *distinct appropriations, he did not sufficiently attend to these*, in the application of the money, but has in many instances applied the sums drawn under one head, to another head of expenditure; and has therefore, in some cases spent less and in others more than was authorized by law. The statement (C) shews the excess, which it appears has been thus expended, so far as the same can be ascertained. *The greater part of the sums thus expended for certain objects, is covered by appropriations made principally after the expenditure had taken place*; and in order to enable the Comptroller to pass the whole of the accounts, *some further appropriations are still necessary.*"

The statement marked (C) referred to Mr. Gallatin, exhibits the following sums *expended by Mr. Pickering beyond the sums drawn by him, under the appropriations to which they refer:*

Under the head of prize causes,	43,731	83
British treaty	27,094	35
Spanish treaty	32,747	36
Payments by James Monroe, Esq. to Madame De La Fayette,	5,509	57
Total, dolls.	78,583	11

The sums before mentioned are represented to have been paid out of the *following funds*, received, or acquired, by Mr. Pickering:

Foreign intercourse, being a balance of monies received under this head,	22,734	81
Expences in relation to Mediterranean powers,	3,928	42
Contingent expences of government,	4,331	34
Gain on the purchase of bills of exchange,	14,588	44
Total, as before, dolls.	78,583	11

The following remarks are, however, added by Mr. Gallatin to this statement:

"It is believed that the secretary of the treasury may, with the consent of the secretary of state, draw warrants, in favor of T. Pickering, to be paid out of the unexpended balances of appropriations, which will cover the whole of the above expenditure, the following sums excepted, for which new appropriations will be wanted, viz:

"Prize causes,	8,231	82
Spanish treay,	1,020	63
General La Fayette,	5,509	57
Dollars	14,762	02

I desire any candid man to peruse the report of the committee, and the letter of Mr. Gallatin, and pronounce, which presents the most intelligible, as well as favorable, representation of the transactions of Mr. Pickering.

Mr. Gallatin expressly admits that Mr. Pickering's accounts have been *rendered and stated by the auditor*, and that with the exception of two items, (*suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties*) *he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to shew, that the whole has been applied for public purposes.* With the exception of Mr. Madison's accounts, of which I have no knowledge, I can assert, that no secretary of state *has ever accounted in any other manner.* Unless in relation to expenditures for objects within the United States, neither Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Randolph, or Mr. Marshall, could at the time their accounts were settled, do more than exhibit vouchers for monies, paid by them *to accountable agents of the public.* The ultimate account, which is to exhibit the *application of the money to the destined objects*, must, form the necessity of the case, be exhibited by the *ministers, consuls, agents and bankers of the United States, in foreign countries*:—on this point, the accounts of Mr. Pickering stand on *equal ground* with those of *either* of the secretaries.

In vain do we seek, in the report of the committee, for the important facts, that the accounts of Mr. Pickering have been *stated by the auditor*, and that *subsequent appropriations*, by law, have *sanctioned the principal part* of the sum of 78,583 dollars and 11 cents, which they represent as a *misapplication* of money, which prevents the comptroller from settling the accounts. In respect to the *suspended* and *disputed items*, there is a *positive opinion* advanced, that one sum, being 3,383 dollars 29 cents, was "*erroneously paid* for the freight of a vessel, *supposed* to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli;" and that the other sum, being 3,289 dollars and 50 cents is the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgdon, "for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive." It appears clearly, that the officers of the treasury have formed no definitive opinion on these claims; it is certain that they relate directly to two of the most abstract, litigated and artificial principles of law: in any event, they involve no question of reputation. Why, therefore, was it mentioned, that colonel Pickering "*remains charged*"

with these sums?—Why was it so emphatically represented that he conducted "*erroneously*," especially if the opinion is considered correct, that both these sums may "and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced?"

The committee have repeatedly represented, that there has been a "*misapplication*" of the public money, and that this *misapplication* has prevented the settlement of the accounts. Without enquiring whether it was intended that this word of doubtful import, should or should not be understood, by the community, in an odious sense, or the propriety of applying it to the this subject, in any sense, it may be confidently asserted, that the amount so applied has been greatly exaggerated by the committee. The sum stated by the committee is 78,583 dollars and 11 cents, and though it appears from the statement annexed to Mr. Gallatin's letter, that there exists *nominal balances* to this amount, yet it also appears, that without the *actual receipt or payment* of one dollar, by the mere form of issuing warrants, and which *transaction the laws authorized when the report was made*, these balances may be reduced to 14,762 dollars and 2 cents. The system of specific appropriation requires, that, until these warrants are issued, the accounts should remain in their present situation; no act on the part of Mr. Pickering can be effectual; it remains to be performed by the present administration, whenever it may suit their convenience.

The amount of the misapplication, if such it must be called, is thus at once reduced in fact to 14,762 dollars and 2 cents, being less than two hundred dollars above the sum gained to the public on the purchase of bills of exchange.

This sum is composed of advances for defraying the expence of prize causes in England, and remitted to the bankers of the United States in London,	8,23	82
Advances for expences of running the line between Florida and the United States, in pursuance of the treaty with Spain,	1,020	63
Advances to the family of gen. La Fayette, by Mr. Monroe, and supposed to have been made in the year 1795,	5,509	57
Total, dolls.	14,762	02

[*To be continued.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 3.

The old Madrass Insurance Company have presented Capt. Waller, of his Majesty's ship Albatross, with a piece of plate, of the value of sixteen hundred sicca rupees, for his attention to the trade on the coast.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, the Lord Mayor was attended by the Bakers Company to set the assize of Bread. His Lordship ordered the price of bread to be raised half an assize. The quartern loaf will therefore be 9½.

The price of Bread has fallen to ninepence the quartern loaf at Edinburgh.

Aug. 4.—Paris Journals to the 1st inst. contain the rescript transmitted by the Emperor to the Diet at Ratisbon, which has heretofore been only imperfectly before the public. It is obvious that the procrastinations of the Court of Vienna will not lead to any serious difficulty or dispute; and the whole arrangement of the indemnities and Secularizations are expected to be quickly executed.

August 5.—Although Mr. Liston's appointment is in the Gazette of Tuesday, the arrival of the Batavian Minister is not expected till the end of September, when his Majesty will return from Weymouth, as it is not usual to deliver credentials but at the Court at St. James's. The same reason retards General Andreossi's arrival and Lord Whitworth's departure.

Cure for the Staggers.

The following singular experiment was tried, and has frequently answered beyond expectation on moore sheep, afflicted with that dreadful disorder called the Staggers, or water in the head. Mr. John Pybus, an opulent farmer, of Holy well house, near Gisburn,' lost a number of his sheep by this disease; various methods were adopted to save them, but without effect.—However, a few weeks ago, he took one who appeared to be dying, and having raised the skin upon the forehead, he with a sharp pen knife, such as is generally used by gardeners, laid open a part of the skull, literally extricated a small bag, apparently filled with seed, and a thick dirty water immediately followed the incision; then gently closing the wounded part, and covering it with a strong pitch plaster, was agreeably surprized the following morning to find the poor animal frisking about the moor, with the agility of a lamb.

Yesterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; the Lord Mayor, two Aldermen, and about 150 Commoners were present.

Dr. Gordon represented to the Court, that he had made a discovery of the art of making Flour from a certain substance which this Country produces in a great abundance, and may be greatly increased by cultivation, so as to supply at all times any demand, at one fourth the usual price of wheaten flour, and is equally wholesome, and palatable as that of the very best wheaten flour—will keep any length of time. The same was referred to the Committee to consider the best means of reducing the present enormous high price of provisions, and to report their opinion thereon to the next Court.

Helcroft, it is said, is at the head of an English Press at Paris, where all the celebrated works of this Country are to be printed and exported to America. From the specimens however which we have lately seen of the productions of the Anglo-Gallic press, we conceive that the Americans are too well acquainted with the English Language to give any encouragment to such an anamalous exportation.

It was the custom of the ci-devant French Republic to nickname their Armies after the name of the Countries they meant to conquer, such as the Army of England, the Army of Ireland, of Egypt, &c. And it appears, the present Government have followed the same principle in the institution of the Legion of Honour. We hope it will not prove to them the same as the Promised Land, which they never will reach.

The last letters from Copenhagen states that a woman has been cured of the Palsy by the effects of Music.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 20.

Yesterday afternoon the ship two Friends, capt. Vose, arrived at this port in 38 days from Plymouth.—She left London on the 30th July, and Plymouth on the 12th August.—Her latest London papers, which are to the 9th ult. are occupied principally with the business of the General Election. They confirm the intelligence, published in this paper some time ago, that an engagement had taken place in the Mediterranean between the United States frigate Boston, capt, M'Neil, and three Tripoli tan cruisers, one of which was sunk and the other two dismasted.

Capt. Vose brings dispatches from Mr. KING, our Minister at the Court of Great-Britain, to the Secretary of State.

Business in England was very dull; and market in general low.—

A gentleman who came passenger in the schr. Appomattox, from Norfolk, informs us, that on the 6th instant a Duel was fought at Newbern, N. C. between Gov. SPAIGHT and JOHN STANLEY, Esq (the former lately a member of Congress, and the latter the present representative from the same district) in which Gov. SPAIGHT was killed at the first shot. The quarrrel, it is said, originated in political controversy.

September 24.

It is to be hoped, that when Congress next meet, an inquiry will be instituted into the reasons which induced the sale of the bank shares belonging to the United States—Whether it was because Mr. Gallatan was disappointed in the negociation of his Dutch loan, from want of credit—whether from the deficit in the treasury, from the repeal of the internal taxes—or whether from his opposition to the principle of the United States possessing any productive revenue not drawn from commerce.—From whatever motive the transfer may have been made, certain it is that the United States have sustained a very considerable loss by the transfer, nor could they replace the stock, without the sacrifice of many thousand dollars.

By the British Packet Lord Charles Spencer, arrived last evening, we have received files of London papers, but of no later dates than were furnished by the ship Two Friends. The following interesting articles, which appear in the "Daily Advertiser and Oracle" of the 5th ult. have not before been published here.

LONDON, *August* 5.

Citizen FOUCHE has, within these few days, caused twelve of his former confraternity, *Jacobins* (or reputed such), male and female, to be taken into custody. They have been put into the Temple, as successors to some of the 150 *(free)* Frenchmen whose sentence of transportation BUONAPARTE signed on the morning of the 14th of July last, *(the better day the better deed)* without the previous ceremony of a trial. Among these fresh victims there is an individual of the name of Gondallier, who was absurdly said to be implicated in the affair of Bareuth; and another named the Marquis de la Maisonfort, whose only crime is to have published some unpleasant truths relative to Fouche himself. These truths he consigned in the Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, which he had printed about three years ago at Hamburg.

The Island of *Elba* is the *depot* of Citizen Fouche and the Island of *Madagascar* is destined to receive those Frenchmen who may happen to incur his displeasure.

Though the Minister of the Police be extremely zealous and active, his credit is decreasing. *Our Brother* Lucien has, since his reconciliation with Court, done every thing to injure him. Lucien does not forget that it was Fouche who drove him from the administration of the Home Department, and *par pari refertur* is one of Lucien's axioms.

Private letters state that a *wonderful* change is about to take place in the government of the *ci-devant* French Republic. In the Interim, the Senators are trembling; the Members of the Tribunate are shuddering, while the *humble* Legislators observe a *modest* and studied silence.

A new *Vendee* is breaking out; the Jacobins in that country have avowed themselves the friends of Moreau, (he is their countryman in a wide sense!) and the consequent enemies of Buonaparte. The walls of *Rennes* are every night covered with Placards, bearing these energetic words—*Vive* Moreau! *Guerre a* Buonaparte!"—To these exclamations are also added the most violent invectives against the First Consul.—Mouncer, the new prefect, knows not what to do—he is thunder struck—he had, however, the resolution to remove from within his jurisdiction a demi-brigade, which had manifested a very emphatical opinion in favor of Moreau; but the removal alluded to, did, by no means, do away the subject of complaint—for the *Bretons*, to a man, wish to see Moreau at the head of affairs.

The Exchequer of *France* being exhausted, Buonaparte, three weeks ago, dispatched a missive to a rich contractor of the name of Ouvrard, in which he was ordered to furnish him instantaneously with a considerable sum, for which he would allow him proper interest. The contractor, however, neither answered the letter nor waited upon the writer of it; the consequence was, that the *Citoyen* Fourmisseur was furnished with apartments, *gratis*, in the temple.—During his short stay in the *Bastile*, the person, who, in his absence was to victual the navy, committed so many blunders, that the place was again offered to him, but the steady Ouvrard declined it with manly contempt.

Poor Toussaint is destined to occupy the dungeon of *Besancon*, lately vacated by M. de Bourmont, who has been tranferred to the Bastile of *Ham*, in Picardy.

[*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*]

From the GAZETEE OFFICIELLE *of St Domingo, 23th August*, 1802

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Head quarters at the Cape,
30th Thermider, year 10.

THE GENERAL IN CHIEF, CAPTAIN GENERAL, DECREES *as follows*:

Art. I. The *ci-devant* Spanish part of St Domingo, shall in future be called the Eastern part.

The French part shall be called the Western part.

II. The Western department of the French part shall be called the Department of l'Artibonnite.

III. The present arrete shall be put in immediate execution.

The civil and military authorities of the two parts of St. Domingo shall see it executed.

The General in Chief, Captain General.

(Signed) LECLERC.

By the Captain-General The Secretary-General.

LE NOIR.

At the CAPE, 3d Fructudor year 10.
(21st August, 1802.)

Copy of a Letter written by the Colonial Prefect to the Sub-Prefects of the three departments.

"I hasten Citizen Sub-Prefect, to make you acquainted with the dispositions taken by the General in Chief, for deciding on the removal of the sequestrations. I accordingly address you his arrete under date of the 2d of this month, (20th August) which you will be pleased to make public immediately. I doubt not but that you will partake of our eagerness to see shortly the colonies in the enjoyment either of their properties or of the proceeds of the releases.

"The minister of Marine having addressed to my predecessor the printed lists of proprietors, who conformably to the Art. LXXV of the law of the 12th Nivose, year 6, have a right to obtain the removal of their sequestration, I am prepared to procure to the claimants the means of fulfilling with promptitude the first part of Art. II. of the arrete of the General in Chief. To that effect I have authorised the Secretary-General of the Prefecture to deliver the certificates of non-inscription or of erasure from the list of emigrants required by the said article.

"True Copy.

F. J. LEGUOY (Mongiraud.")

From the Columbian Centinel.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR THEME.

"In reviewing the immense benefits to be derived to our nation from the culture of *Cotton*, in the great southern and southwestern division of the United States, as the growth of it may be a substitute for sheep's wool, linen, and silk; this subject we think, ought particularly to engage the attention of government, to encourage the growth of it by promoting its manufacture, and general use, as a substitute for imported cloths; and by facilitating the exportation of it to foreign markets. The operations of a wise government may effect this great object. It is one of the first national concerns, and therefore should engage the fixed attention of public men.

"It is likewise highly interesting in regard to the national debt. The United States by the late cession of *Georgia*, (after purchasing the claims of certain individuals) will own about sixty millions of acres of land, capable of producing cotton; and fertile for the production of every other necessary of life. Government in the sale of this land, may give a preference and facility to purchasers whose view is to the culture of cotton upon an extensive plan: as cultivation increases, the unlocated land will rise in value, whereby the extinction of the public debt may progress with rapidity. Such are the combined benefits that offer themselves to the embrace of government. And such are the prospects which invite men, natives, and foreigners, to purchase and cultivate that territory. It also shows the singular good fortune of our nation, that the public lands may not only extinguish the debt, but leave a large and durable fund, for the advancement of great national purposes.—The sixty millions of acres above mentioned, may in the course of a few years produce funds more than sufficient to pay the public debt, including the extinction of the claims of individuals, and all contingent expenses; whereby government may be enabled to appropriate all the other public lands to form a permanent fund for future contingencies, and to give encouragement and facility to all designs calculated for the extension of national manufactures, and improvements of every kind. Hence it is clearly evident, that no other nation in the world has so rich a prospect as ours. No nation can entertain a hope of being exempt from debt, much less of having large funds to appropriate for the purpose of national improvements; while *their subjects* groan under heavy burdens, our citizens will triumph in their personal independence and growing prospects.

This view of our country, founded on facts, must be seen by Europeans, and draw many of the best people, and much of their wealth to this rising empire, where liberty may repose, and property rest secure. It may, however, be a question, whether an influx of people and of wealth from *Europe*, would be permanently beneficial. Our own population, and progression in wealth, might be a surer basis for durable happiness, than to admit foreign mixture. But so it will be; it is the course of nature; "the ball of empire has always rolled westward;" and *America* never appeared so inviting before; the scale of *Europe* sinks by the evils of war and heavy taxes; and liberty there has breathed her last. The United States is the residence of freedom, and the home of man, where the tendencies of nature conspire to complete human happiness. A *vast prospect* tends to expand the mind—to inspire enterprize—and to invigorate its powers. During the Revolution had we fought only for an *island*, or *province*, our cause might have been lost, but as citizens and heirs of the WESTERN WORLD, we were invincible. We gave double honor to our glorious ANCESTORS for the unlimited inheritance they left us—and the spirit with which they inspired us.—The prospect is before us and our children as unbounded to the mind as the horizon to the hand. It is true, that our political *wranglers*, show the weakness of nature, but time may cure them; and although ancient *sages* have said, that "folly has a *corner* in the heart of the wise," we hope that our wise men may be an exception, and the wisdom of our rulers unmingled with error. They stand on the shoulders and enjoy the light of all ages to guide them, unfettered with the *precedents* contradicted by reason.

Bright has been the morning of our national career—may the noon day be resplendent, and the evening serene.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,
INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,
T. JEFFERSON.

NO. IV.

We proceed next to point out in what particulars these affectionate friends have harmonized in their *Enmity to the Constitution of the United States, in its present Form.*

This, considering the official station of one of the parties, is a very important branch of our subject. Before we quit it, we flatter ourselves, that we shall prove to the satisfaction of the most sceptical, that the man, who has unfortunately been called to the administration of this government, originally professed himself hostile to the fundamental principles of our constitution; that he advised his native state against the adoption of it; and that his hostility has continued without abatement to the present day. We propose, moreover, to shew that Paine has also professed his hostility to the very same principles of the constitution, and has promised, in the event of his return to this country, to use his influence in effecting a change. Should all be undeniably proved, it will go far in accounting for the official and affectionate invitation of Mr. Jefferson, and will also compel us to place his late professions of attachment to this constitution to the same account as his ostentatious farce of mourning over the hallowed tomb of Washington.

We begin, then, with Paine's letter to Washington.

'It was only to the absolute necessity of 'establishing some federal authority, extending equally over all the states, that 'an instrument so inconsistent as the present federal constitution is, obtained a 'suffrage. I declare myself opposed to several matters in the constitution, particularly to the manner in which what is 'called the Executive, is formed, and to 'the long duration of the Senate; and if 'I live to return to America, I will use 'all my endeavours to have them altered.'

[*Page 2.*]

Live to return! exclaims our good President; God forbid that any fatality should prevent so desirable an event and disappoint me of those patriotic *endeavours* of which you speak, the bare promise of which has rendered me so affectionately attached to you!" Mr. Dawson, who brings over the treaty and who will present you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at so short a warning. That you may live long to continue your useful labours, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations is my sincere prayer."

Paine Again.

"I have always been opposed to the 'mode of reposing government up to an 'individual, or what is call a *Single Executive*. Such a man will always be the 'chief of a party. A *Plurality* is far better; 'and besides that, it is necessary to the 'manly mind of a republic, and it loses the 'debasing idea of obeying an individual."

[*Note Page 3.*]

Very pretty stuff to tickle the gim crack fancy of a presidential philosophist! This was written when it was fashionable to call five-headed directories *republicans*. It is true that they, like Paine's *labours*, have not been found remarkably *useful* upon experiment; but they are no less philosophical on that account. Who knows but they might have answered very well in France if that meddling *republican*, Bonaparte, had let them alone?—and as we have no man of that name in this country, it might be well enough, and it would certainly be very philosophical to let Paine and his affectionate friend give them a trial.

Pain goes on

'As the federal constitution is a copy, 'not quite so base as the original, of the 'form of the British government, an imitation of its vices was naturally to be ex'pected."

[*Page 3.*]

Here Jefferson's administration, undoubtedly, swelled into rapture—Almost the very expressions of the letter to Mazzei!—How naturally the minds of great philosophers fall into the same trains of reflection, and sometimes into almost the same expressions!—"A copy, not quite so base as the original, of the form of the British government."—Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzei, has hardly expressed it more prettily.—Compare them.—"Their avowed object is to impose on us the *substance* as they have already given us the *form* of the British government.—We have against us the Bank and the Public Funds, establishments invented with views of *corruption*, and to assimilate us to the *British Model* in its corrupt parts."

This letter to Mazzei, though of itself sufficient to establish Mr. Jefferson's dislike, or, more properly, his malignant and rancorous hatred to our constitution in its present form, is by no means the only proof in our possession of this important fact, and of his perfect concurrence in the views and wishes of his affectionate friend, the Blasphemer.

These other proofs shall furnish the subject of another number.

NO. V.

At the time when the federal constitution was under discussion in the different states, Mr Jefferson resided in France. In a series of letters to a friend in this country he expressed his sentiments upon this constitution. These letters were never published entire, nor were his objections ever fully made known. Some general ru-

months had, however, gotten abroad, of Mr. Jefferson's hostility to some of the important principles of the constitution, and were made use of in the convention of Virginia as an argument for rejecting the constitution. In the year 1792, after Mr. Jefferson's return to America, it became convenient to him to be supposed a friend to the federal constitution. At this time, partial extracts from those letters were made, by a particular friend of Mr. Jefferson, and published for the express purpose of establishing *his federalism*. If it be conceded, therefore, that these extracts were made without mutilation or alteration, it will certainly be rational to conclude, that no passages would be published which would be likely to prove the very contrary of what was wished, and that such objections only as had already partially escaped would at this time be laid before the public.

With this view of the subject we proceed to consider some of those extracts, and to examine whether they establish the position which they were designed to support.

In a letter dated at Paris, 20th December, 1787, after expressing his approbation of some parts of the constitution of subordinate importance, to which none ever objected, Mr. Jefferson says;

'I will now add what I do *not like*: first, 'the omission of a Bill of Rights, &c. &c. 'The second feature I *dislike*, and GREATLY dislike, is the abandonment, in every 'instance, *of the necessity of rotation in office*, and *most particularly* in the case of 'THE PRESIDENT. Smaller objections are, 'the appeal in fact as well as law, and the 'binding all persons, legislative, executive, 'and judicial, *by oath*, to MAINTAIN that 'constitution. I do not pretend to decide 'what would be the best method of procuring the establishment of the manifold 'good things in this constitution, and of 'getting rid of THE BAD. Whether of adopting it in hopes of future amendment, 'or, after it has been duly weighed and 'canvassed by the people, after seeing the 'parts they generally dislike, and those 'they generally approve, to say to them, '*We see now what you wish; send together 'your deputies again; let them frame a constitution for you, omitting what you have 'condemned, and establishing the powers you 'approved. Even these will be a great addition to the energy of your government.*'

In a subsequent letter, dated 6th of July, 1788, he says.

'I am glad to hear the new Constitution is received with favour. I sincerely 'WISH, that the *nine* first conventions may 'receive, and the *four* last REJECT it; the 'former will secure it finally, while the 'latter will OBLIGE them to offer a declaration of rights, in order to complete the 'union.'

In another of the 18th November, 1788, he says;

'As to the bill of rights, I still think it 'should be added, and I am glad to see 'that three states have at length considered the perpetual *re eligibility of the President* as an article which should be *amended*.'

It appears from the debates in the convention of Virginia, that Patrick Henry, at that time the champion of the anti-federal party in Virginia, quoted Mr. Jefferson's opinion as an AUTHORITY for REJECTING the constitution. Mr. Pendleton attempted to explain away Mr. Jefferson's opinion: He stated it to be *only* a wish that the "first *nine* conventions might accept the constitution, because it would secure the good it contained, and that the four last might *refuse to accept it* till they COMPELLED the others to accept certain amendments." Mr. Henry replied;

'The gentleman has endeavoured to *explain* Mr. Jefferson's opinion *into* an 'advice to *adopt*. He wishes nine states 'to adopt, and that four states may be 'found somewhere to reject it. Now if 'we pursue his advice, what are we to do? 'To prefer form to substance? For give 'me leave to ask what is the SUBSTANTIAL PART of his council? It is that FOUR 'states should REJECT: they tell us that 'from the most authentic accounts, New-'Hampshire will adopt it; where then 'will four states be found to reject, *if we 'adopt it?*'

Mr. Madison said in reply to this:

'Is it come to this then, that we are 'not to follow our own reason? Is it proper to adduce the opinions of respectable men not within these walls? If the 'opinion of an important character were 'to weigh on this occasion, could we not 'adduce a character equally great ON OUR 'SIDE? Are we who (in the gentleman's 'opinion) are not to be guided by an erring world, now to *submit* to the OPINION of a citizen beyond the Atlantic!—'I wish his name had never been mentioned; I wish every thing spoken here, 'relative to *his opinion*, may be SUPPRESSED, if our debates should be published. 'I am in some measure acquainted with 'his sentiments on this subject; it is not 'right for me to UNFOLD what he has informed me, *but*, I will venture to assert, 'that the *clause now discussed* is not objected to by him.'

Thus it fully appears, that Mr Madison, who had been made *acquainted with Mr. Jefferson's sentiments upon this subject*, considered, him as *generally* NOT ON OUR SIDE, tho' he had made no objection to the *particular* clause then under consideration.

In a very able production, published in 1796*, may be found the following comments upon the foregoing documents. "It is observable, that Mr. Madison neither advocates the accuracy of Mr. Pendleton's comment, nor denies the justness of that of Mr. Henry: His solicitude appears to be to destroy the INFLUENCE of what he impliedly *admits to be the opinion* of Mr. Jefferson, to press out of sight the authority of that opinion, and to get rid of the subject as fast as possible." In the 45th page of the same work are the following comments.—"We have seen that the *first advice* given by Mr. Jefferson to the people of Virginia, relative to the constitution, was *not to adopt it*, but to try a second convention; his subsequent advice was to adopt it or not ON A CONTINGENCY, that is, to adopt if nine states had not previously adopted; in other words, to risk an ULTIMATE DISMEMBERMENT of the states in an experiment to obtain the alterations which HE deemed necessary."

* "The pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined." *Page* 44.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Paris, to another in this city, dated 25th July, 1802.

"The laudable views of the first consul, are known to all the world but all the men who participate in the administration of our government do not resemble him. The old leven remain at the bottom of some minds, nor has the embroidered coats, the gilded palaces, or the sumptuous coaches entirely removed, from every public functionary the maxims of '93 and '94.

The prospect for the future is however favorable, since the national will is very decidedly in favor of order; perhaps indeed, the recollection of former excesses may produce an excess of a contrary nature, and through fear of licentiousness we may be deprived of a reasonable portion of civil liberty.

No nation is less fitted than ours, and you know it, to maintain a happy medium between the two extremes.

We have liberal and noble ideas, but are too zealous—and we pass with the rapidity of lightning from one excess to another.

The revolution which has taken place in this country has completely justified an expression of Fontinelle, who declared that *if he had his hand full of* TRUTHS *he would cautiously forbear to open it.* Truths of the kind amongst which we class principles of society, are not adapted to every mind—They were not made for all the world, our extravagancies have but two well proved it. The patriot and the sage must therefore, my dear sir, content themselves in respecting, in loving liberty because it is good in itself; but they cannot count upon, and consequently should interdict themselves in attempts to propagate their political opinions, resorting for consolation to that admired sentiment of Fenelon, that *the man really free, is he who knows how to be so under any kind of government.*"

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Prince George's county, Maryland, was held on Monday last at Spaldings tavern. The candidates for the next general assembly for Prince George's county are, Federal Republican, major E. Calvert, capt. T. Bowie, A. C. Magruder and R. West. Democratic, general R. Bowie, Messrs. P. Wood, Vanhorne and Carr.

The following gentlemen addressed the people at the meeting. Federal Republicans, Thomas G. Addison, Philip T. Baker, Richard West and A. C. Magruder—They were attempted to be answered by Mr. Covington and Mr. Vanhorne. The Federal Republicans were very far superior in eloquence and reasoning. A more complete victory was never obtained in the field of public debate.

Philip T. Baker for three years past has been a warm open and decided advocate for Mr. Jefferson.—No person has pledged himself with more zeal and publicity for his propriety and correctness and for his real republicanism. Convinced however, that Mr. Jefferson had departed from those principles and that line of conduct his friends expected, and which he had promised in his inaugural speech, Mr. Baker, has come forward in an open, bold and manly manner, and apologized to the people for the errors into which he had led them, from his own misapprehension of the character and principles of the chief magistrate. He then proceeded to expose in a masterly manner the inconsistencies of Mr. Jefferson, his breach of promises solemnly made to the people of the United States, and his departure from the true principles of republicanism. The candid manner in which this recantation was made, as well as the ability and eloquence with which it was stated and enforced, does great credit to the orator.

If eloquence, if reasoning, if facts are to have any weght with the people, the Federal Republicans of Prince George's county, cannot fail of being successful. *Wash. Fed.*

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1802.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication which appeared in the Examiner of the 29th of Sept. has been prepared for the purpose of weakening the confidence of the public in the useful discovery of Mr. Henfrey. He pretends that he is influenced by motives of humanity. But his performance exhibits not a single feature of that heavenly attribute—it exhibits ignorance, an humble attempt at wit, a temper for satire and ridicule. It contains nothing worthy of commendation, but much which deserves censure. "The crash of chariots rolling against it (meaning the Light-House) the first hazy night"—the writer certainly meant the first hazy day, because in the night the house will easily seen and avoided by the light which it will contain. In another place he says *that seamen are warned of a danger on the coast by a Light-House,*" so likewise the drivers of the Richmond chariots may guard against the destruction of running upon the Light-House. Next he endeavors to ridicule the idea of coal being useful after the gas is extracted; his words are, "*that coal is not disqualified for fuel by being burnt in a fire.*" This is ignorance indeed. Mr. Henfrey never made use of such an expression. He said, and with truth, that the coke which was produced by extracting the gas was as valuable as coal, or something to that effect. Mr. Henfrey might have said it is more valuable than coal. If this writer will walk, or ride, or any way enquire at Hay's Brewery, he will find that that business is carried on with coke, which is prepared in a kiln, with some trouble and expence. I have no doubt that Mr. Hay would very gladly give one hundred bushels of coal for as many of coke. Besides it is known all over the country that wood can be used as fuel after having once been burnt through and through. Go to the forges, furnaces, and smith's shops and enquire.

I cannot see how Mr. Henfrey has offended this writer. He is a stranger, and therefore entitled to civility. He is a foreigner, and therefore claims our courtesy. He is a man of good manners, good morals, and industry; he therefore deserves encouragement. He has made a discovery of the best mode of bringing fire, which may be obtained from gas, into practical use, for which he has obtained a patent right. This right, as far as the citizens of Richmond choose to use it, he has given to them until the expiration of his own term—for this he deserves thanks. And yet the writer in the Examiner attempts to pourtray him as impostor.

The house alluded to will cost but a small sum. It is built with money raised by subscription, and superintended by persons who get nothing for their trouble. The situation has been chosen to give as much publicity as possible to that experiment. If any inconvenience shal appear, or any better mode devised, the house may be taken down, and erected at another place for a few additional dollars; or if the design in this way should fail altogether, the bricks may be sold, or appropriated to some other public use.

In regard to the other observations of this uncivil and petulant scribbler, and particularly those which respect the Editor of this paper, they are too trifling to merit notice—but we cannot forbear recommending to him to be cautious, lest in his perambulations one of these "hazy nights" he should run his head against a post; and as his pericranium does not appear to contain more than it ought, we shall be deprived of seeing any more of his witticisms, which are calculated to excite the risibility of that class of *amphibious citizens* only, with whom (if not at present) he may hereafter be in habits of friendly intimacy and social intercourse.

A Caution!

THE public are forewarned from receiving an Assignment, or otherwise acquiring an interest, in the following BONDS, given by me to William Jones, some time about June 1800, and payable as followeth, viz.

One for £.200, payable 1st March, 1801.
: : £.200, : 1st March, 1802.
: : £.200, : 1st March, 1803.
: : £.100, : 1st March, 1804.

The above Bonds were given by me to the said Jones in trust for another person, and which other person is largely my debtor, over and above the sums herein mentioned; the said Jones having no interest in the said Bonds other than as a trustee between the parties.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Richmond, 28th September, 1802.

IT is extremely disagreeable to me to trouble the public with a private dispute between an individual and myself. I do not deem it necessary to answer Mr. Wiginton's publication of the 23d instant, or go into a long detail of the business, but in justice to my feeling I am compelled to make a short reply. To those who choose to read I refer them to mine of the 13th instant, in answer to a former one of his, forewarning all persons from taking an assignment on my Lumber-house, he having a deed of trust on it. It is true that the house of Messrs. Richard S. Hackley, & Co. was under acceptances for me, but by no means authorized him to make most shameful sacrifices of my property; this with an unprecedented *clamour* raised by him was the sole cause of all the injury I have sustained in the commercial line. No doubt but others complain of his keanness. I can only answer for myself, that he far exceeds any that I have ever had a transaction with during nine years experience in business for myself.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1802.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As his attention will be distracted by no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 802.

Hay-Market Garden.

THE Hay-Market Garden, will open this day for the fall season and continue to the end of the present month. Preparations are making therein for illuminations, interspersed with fireworks, viz, sky rockets, stars, and brilliant chandeliers; musical and dancing parties during the races.

The Livery tables

At this place, are well supplied with forage and good attendance, and will receive horses at 4/6 per night each.

October 2d, 1802.

This day is Published,

AND MAY BE HAD,

by the Gross, Dozen, or Single, at the Printing Office of JOHN DIXON, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near Mayo's Bridge,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1803;

—CONTAINING—

The Officers of the General Government.
Members to Congress.
Officers under the Commonwealth of Virginia
Members of the Senate.
Members of the ensuing General Assembly.
A new and correct List of holding the different courts of this commonwealth
A complete Census, taken in 1801
Several valuable tables.
Political calculations of the increase and decrease of the globe from one year to one second.

To which is added,

The Family Physician, containing a variety of useful receipts; also, advice to farmers
A variety of anecdotes.
Cursory thoughts on matrimony—by a Sailor.
A letter from a taylor to his sweetheart
A remedy for the poison of love.
Political and moral reflections.
Arrivals of the mails
List of Roads, &c.

—ALSO—

This day is Published,

AND SOLD AS ABOVE,

Price Six Cents,

A PAMPHLET containing eight pages, entitled,

Half an Hour's Recreation;

For those who are fond of Innocent Mirth. The purchasers of the above almanacks (if they wish it) will be presented with a copy gratis. Females are warned against purchasing this piece.

NOTICE.

I HAVE delivered my docket of causes for the Williamsburg Chancery District Court to my friend George Tucker, Esq. of this place; who has been good enough to say, he will attend to the suits there, in which I was counsel; as well as those in which Mr. Washington and Mr. Marshall were retained.

DANIEL CALL.

Richmond, Sept. 22d, 1802.

By YESTERDAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

Capt. Crowe informs, that a few days before he left Cape Francois, a fleet had arrived, last from Cadiz, said to have brought from 25 to 30,000 troops. On the 6th inst. a small village in the rear of the Cape, was set on fire, by the negroes; more or less of whom are brought in daily, and hung or shot. It still remains sickly at the Cape.—American produce was very low.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.

The following remarks are attached to a Liverpool Price Current of the 2d August.

From the 13th Jan. last, to the present time, there have been imported from the United States alone 47,790 bags and bales, 330 tierces and 139 pockets of cotton; & between 38 and 40,000 packages from other parts. The dullness and fall of the market, consequent to this influx, will keep back imports, and from that circumstance the article may rise at Liverpool, while it depreciates in America; and those who do venture to ship it, may find their speculations turn to advantage. The stock on hand is too great, to expect a material or sudden advance occasioned by the regular demands of the trade.

At present there is a very unfavorable appearance of a harvest in England, which induces the merchants there to think that flour and grain will rise. All the American flour lately arrived there, had been pondered for exportation; and a great deal has been taken to Spain and the Mediterranean. Since the 23th Jan. there have been imported 1566 casks of Rice, which is not equal to supply the usual demand at this port, and had very little influence on the price, which however has fallen about 1s. per cwt.

The demand for Timber, Boards and Plank has been amazing—Pine is expected to fall, and Oak to keep up for some time. Boards and Plank are much wanted.—Staves have been more saleable lately, than at any time within the last two years.

West-India Produce is in general dull—Dry white Havannah Sugars are in demand in the Mediterranean, and the sale is tolerably good at Liverpool, on account of the slackness of importation, which has not exceeded 36 boxes in the period above specified. An importation in all probability would answer well direct from America to Italy, particularly Naples, which consumes more than any city in Europe, and where the prices do not fluctuate as at Leghorn. The last quotations were 1, 2d and 3d quality 38 ducats per cantar, equal to 75s. per cwt. and no arrivals, so that they were expected to rise; add to this, bills may be had direct on London. American vessels, if Sicily produce should not suit, might bring back salt from Trapari, which is the best in Europe, and where it may be had cheaper than in England.

Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

By the several late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [10t]

In the matter of *Christopher Anthony* and *Tarleton Woodson Pleasants*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony & Tarleton Woodson Pleasants, merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, are desired to meet the assignees of the said bankrupts estate, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, at the commissioners office in the Auditor's old office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said bankrupts estate and effects, and also to admit compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing on any matter or things relating thereto.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankrupcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 15th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the Commons of this City, about the 4th inst.

A sorrel horse,

ABOUT four feet ten inches high, 17 or 18 years old, shod all round; he has a blaze face, hanging mane, and switch tail, one of his hind feet white, is branded upon one of his buttocks with a Q or something like it, with a lump on the middle of his back about the size of a hen's egg, is in good order, he paces slow, trots roughly, gallops very well and has tolerable good spirit. Having owned this horse upwards of ten years, he is well known to many people. Any person who will deliver the aforesaid horse to me in this city, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen twenty for the thief if brought to justice.

Charles Winegardner.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

ON the 10th of the present month, one BRAXTON BOWDEN, forged sundry Orders and Bonds in the name of the subscriber, and passed them on two men in King and Queen. The public are cautioned against receiving any paper from said Bowden with my name annexed. The numberless villainies practised by this man, render it necessary that his person should be well known, to prevent his defrauding others by his art.

Said Bowden is one or two and twenty years of age, near six feet high, and well made, with fair skin, light eyes and hair, his teeth remarkably small and generally stained with tobacco juice; he was born in Middlesex, and served his time with a plasterer, at which trade he pretends to work, but supports himself chiefly by frequenting taverns, gaming, and the means mentioned above. He ran off from Williamsburg on the 10th, with a hired horse which he swapped away as soon as he got out of town, for a sorrel; was seen on the 12th in New Kent, most probably, on his way out of the state, as he was closely pursued.

GAWIN L. CORBIN.

King's Creek, Sept. 15, 1802.

☞ The printers on the continent will do well to insert this in their respective papers.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. ft

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—viz—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that in pursuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thursday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, at the court house of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the court of the said county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy
Teste
WYATT WALKER, C. C.

---

10 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 14th of April last,

BEMAN DICK;

HE is about 30 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a dark complexion, and rather slow of speech. I suppose he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Mann Saterwhite, in King William, where he has a wife. Whoever delivers the above described fellow to me, living near Louisa court house, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of travelling expences; or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Eight Dollars will be given. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harborig or employing the said fellow at their peril.

WM. DABNEY.

Louisa, Sept. 14, 1802. 1aw4w

The Subscribers offer for Sale, that valuable

Tenement,

In this city, lately occupied by GEORGE NICOLSON, deceased.

THE buildings on this Tenement are, a large convenient two story dwelling house, 48 by 30 feet. In the lower story are three rooms, one of them 30 by 20 feet, a wide airy passage of 12 feet, and a large convenient closet.—A two story brick Kitchen and Laundry, lately built, 30 by 20 feet; the lower floors are neatly paved with brick, and the upper rooms afford fit accommodation for servants; a Smoke-House, Spring-House, Stable and Coach-House.

The elevated and healthy situation of this Tenement; the great variety of beautiful prospects it affords, and its commodious builings, render it as comfortable and pleasant a situation for a private family as any in this city. As three-fourths of the proceeds of sale of the above Tenement will belong to the three youngest children of the subscribers testator, it enables them to accommodate a purchaser, if desired, with a long credit, of four years for three-fourths of the purchase money, and for the other fourth, twelve months credit will be allowed. Bond and approved security will be required, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON, A. NICOLSON, } *Ex'ors.*

Richmond, Sept. 15, 1802. (1aw3w.)

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of August, 1802,

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieſt, Mary Deprieſt, Charles Deprieſt, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Deprieſt; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieſt; Bunyon Deprieſt, Samuel Deprieſt, Auſtin Deprieſt, and Patty Deprieſt, heirs of John Deprieſt, ſen. deceaſed, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieſt, Mary Deprieſt, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieſt; Bunyon Deprieſt, Samuel Deprieſt, Auſtin Deprieſt and Patty Deprieſt, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in November next, and anſwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the Courthouſe of the ſaid county two ſeveral court days.

A Copy—Teſte,
JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C. C.

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entituled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankrupcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wedneſday the 20th day of October next, at the commiſſioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid Bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Gooſe Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court-houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland, Charles Johnſton, } Truſtees.

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21ſt September next, will be ſold alſo for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, ſeveral valuable articles of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſuch as Mahogany Tables, Deſk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole ſtock of Horſes, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertiſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of this month, is poſtponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be ſold, at the time and place mentioned in ſaid advertiſement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-Houſe. For terms apply to

Alexander Gilchriſt.

near the baſin of the Canal

Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Redſtone, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3011 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the neceſſary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the poſſeſſion of *Meſſrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 25 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles. The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of Chriſtopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodſon Pleaſants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the U. States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and iſſued againſt Chriſtopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodſon Pleaſants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleaſants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th inſtant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Wedneſday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Auguſt 20, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thouſand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.